

TRUE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

Jefferson, Jackson and Benton Were for a Gold Standard.

Jefferson, Jan. 1783, wrote: "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportion altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them. I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it."

The house committee in 1821, reported: "It is sufficient to know, by unhappy experience, that its (ratio of fifteen to one) tendency is to rid us of a gold currency and leave us nothing but silver."

The house committee in 1834, reported: "The desideratum in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value. We cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers, and we entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment in one metal, which metal shall compose exclusively the currency for large payments."

Andrew Jackson, in 1836, wrote: "There is no fraud in gold. It is unchangeable and will do its office everywhere and at all times. Labor imparts an invariable value to it."

Benton, in 1834, said in debate: "It (gold) has an intrinsic value, which gives it currency all over the world to the full amount of that value without regard to law or circumstances. It has a uniformity of value which makes it the safest standard of value of property which the wisdom of man has yet discovered. Its superiority over all other money gives its possessor the choice and command of all other money."

Following this debate the act called the "administration gold bill," intended to put the country on a single gold standard, was passed, 145 to 36 in the house and 35 to 7 in the senate, and signed by Andrew Jackson, president.

The house committee, in 1853, reported: "Gold is the only standard of value by which all property is now measured. It is virtually the only currency of the country. We desire to have the standard currency to consist of gold only, and that these silver coins shall be entirely subservient to it, and that they shall be used rather as tokens than as standard coins."

STEWART'S ARGUMENTS.

Sound Logic for the Workingman to Consider.

The question will never be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing. * * * There have been a great many battle fought against gold, and gold has won every time. I do not care how much you discuss it or how many resolutions you pass, they do not make any difference. You must come to the same conclusion that all other people have—that gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. It is the measure by which your wealth must be tested. It has been and always will be the touchstone of measurement, and when you depart from that and try to figure up any other measure which the world does not recognize you get into confusion. Attempting to reconcile them, it is idle to talk about. It is idle to talk about compromising on any other measure of value. The world will not accept it. We have the experience of every nation that has tried it, and it has been tried in almost every civilized nation. * * * Do not let us try to deceive the American people. Do not let us try to make them believe by some hocus pocus of legislation that we can give them something of real value—we can give them a measure of value that is better than the universal standard of mankind. Let them know the facts now. I believe that it would be highly injurious to this country to again inflate the currency. * * * I need not enlarge upon the evils of a depreciated currency. This country has felt that too severely to require that I should mention them. It matters not what kind of a depreciated currency you have, it necessarily entails many evils. * * *

"The Crime of '73."

The following explanations why the silver dollar should no longer be coined were made in the house of representatives April 9, 1872:

It has become impossible to retain an American dollar in this country except in collections of curiosities.—Judge Kelley.

The silver dollar "has long since ceased to be a coin of circulation. * * * The gold dollar should be declared the money unit."—Mr. Hooper.

The principal change proposed by the bill was in "more clearly specifying the gold dollar as the unit of value. * * * The time has come in this country when the gold dollar should be distinctly declared to be the coin representative of the money unit."—Mr. Stoughton.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D., 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 3. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office shall be for a term of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 5. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896 there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their offices for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. Thereafter, compensation shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event under two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive for their own use any fees, costs, interests, or public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event under two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years increase the number of judges of the supreme and district courts, and the judges of the state of such districts shall be chosen of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in cases inferior to the district court.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the secretary of state, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, until his successor is elected and qualified. The first general election shall be held on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Provided, however, that at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers thereof, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof.

Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income thereon, shall be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereon, are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Provided, The board created by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented.

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer or regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to draw from the state treasury a sum of money in his hands, belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution to be numbered section two (2) relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are located.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2) to read as follows:

Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of those cast in the county exclusive of those cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

It is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of those cast in the county exclusive of those cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote of the electors of such city, county or town, or precinct, or other subdivision of the state; Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed five percent of the assessed valuation of the county; Provided further, That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such indebtedness five percent in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or securities of indebtedness shall be issued or voted unless the same shall have been endorsed by a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D., 1896.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-First, and of this state the Thirtieth.

(Seal.) J. A. PIPER,

Secretary of State.

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Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

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